bar Biosphere Reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve, Eraviculam National Park and Govinda Pashu Vihar. in addition, faunal documents on the Palamau Tiger Reserve, Simlipal Tiger Reserve, Sunderban Tiger Reserve and Manas Tiger Reserve will be prepared and Published.

(iv) National Wetland Survey of six wetlands, viz., Chilka, Kabar, Ujni, Ashtamudi, Renuka which have been carried out will be finalised and published. In addition, it is proposed to carry out wetland survey in respect of four other wetlands, viz. Sukhna, Loktak, Pichola and Sambar; the results of the survey of these wetlands will also be finalized and published.

(v) Status Survey of endangered specices will be undertaken and complited in respect of the followig species ;

(1) Desert Cat

(2) Chinkara

(3) Satyr Trag. opan

Biosphere Reserve Programme

4588. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the Biosphere Reserve Programme ;

(b) what is the annual amount being spent on this programme ; and

(c) what are its future plans and programmes for the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The Biosphere Reserve Programme was launched in the Seventh Plan Period. The main objectives of the Programme are to conserve the diversity and genetic integrity of plants, animals and micro-organisms ; to promote scientific research on ecology, conservation and other environmental aspects ; to provide facilities for education, awareness and training ; and effective participation of the people. Since the launch of the Programme, seven Biosphere Reserve have been set up. These are Nilgiri (Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka), Nanda Devi (Uttar Pradesh), Sunderbans (West-Bengal), Nokrek (Meghalaya), Great Nicobar (Andaman & Nicobar Islands), Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu) and Manas (Assam).

(b) The total amount spent during the year 1993-94 on the Biosphere Reserve Programme was Rs. 390 lakhs for activities like survey and demarcation, protection, eco-restoration, education and awareness, research projects etc. In 1991-92, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 152 lakhs and in 1992-93, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 160 lakhs.

(c) During the Eighth Plan Period, it is proposed to further consolidate and strengthen the ongoing activities, and in addition, take up eco-development and demonstration projects, scientific research programmes etc. It is also proposed to establish 2-3 more Biosphere Reserve.

Implementation of Forestry Action Plan

4589 SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring Forestry Action Plan to protect forests and also to provide fodder for the cattle ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Forestry Action Plan Government envisages to do with the assistance of international organisations ; and

(c) if so, by when the said Forestry Action Plan would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c) Government of India have entered

into an agreement with United Nations Developmen. Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of United Nations for preparing a 'National Forestry Action Plan' (NFAP). It will be a comprehensive document covering all aspects of forestry development and related sectors. The preparation of this document is being jointly funded by the Central Government and the UNDP & it is expected to be completed by September 1995. The NFAP will be implemented thereafter.

Ban on Toxic Wastes

4590. SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI :
SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 30th March, 1994 under the caption 'Ban on toxic wastes trading urged' stating that the nuclear and hazardous wastes between and within the nations should be prohibited to ensure effective control on pollution as recommended by the International Conference on shaping the future by law, children, environment and human health; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring legislation to enforce this ban on toxic wastes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Adequate legislation exists to regulate the management and handling of nuclear and hazardous wastes.

Government of India have notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. According to these rules, import of hazardous wastes from any country to India is not permitted for dumping and disposal. However, import of such wastes may be allowed for processing or reuse as raw materials, after examining each case on merit.

The nuclear/radioactive wastes come under the purview of A omic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962). The Radiation Protection Rules, 1971 and Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Waste) Rules, 1937 under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 provide control for the manufacture, possession, storage, use, transfer by sale or otherwise, export, import, transport or disposal of radioactive material in in India.

मध्य प्रदेश में नदियों की सफाई की योजनाएं

4591. **श्री राघव जी : क्या पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की किन-किन नदियों से जल प्रदूषण को दूर करने की योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं और प्रत्येक योजना पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त योजनाओं में बेतवा नदी के जल के शुद्धिकरण की योजना भी शामिल है; यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बेतवा नदी के जल के शुद्धिकरण के सम्बन्ध कार्य के कब तक आरंभ होने की संभावना है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय केराज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने बेतवा, ताप्ती, खान, क्षिप्रा, नर्मदा, चम्बल और वैन गंगा नदियों के सन्दर्भ में व्यवहारिकता अध्ययन तथा प्रदूषण निवारण की स्कीमें तैयार की है । राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके इन स्कीमों की वित्तीय विवक्षा को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी हां म्युनिसिपल अपशेष का अवरोधन दिशा–परिवर्तन और उपचार सामुदायिक शौचालयों, उन्नत शवदाह-गृहों का निर्माण, नदी तटाग्र विकास और वनीकरण जैसे प्रदूषण निवारण के कार्य किए जाएंगे ।